中国隐毒甲属分类研究及四新种记述 (鞘翅目,拟步甲科,毒甲族)

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摘要:记述中国隐毒甲属 Cryphaeus Klug,1833 的 4 新种:短角隐毒甲 C. brevicornus sp. nov.,长角隐毒甲 C. longicornus sp. nov.,短毛隐毒甲 C. barbellatus sp. nov.和歪角隐毒甲 C. obliquicornus sp. nov.。模式标本保存在河北大学博物馆。给出中国及部分周边地区已知种雄性和雌性检索表。

关键词: 鞘翅目: 拟步甲科: 毒甲族; 隐毒甲属; 分类; 新种; 中国

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A taxonomic study of the genus *Cryphaeus* Klug (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Toxicini) from China with descriptions of four new species

WU Qi-Qi, REN Guo-Dong* (College of Life Sciences, Hebei University, Baoding, Hebei 071002, China) Abstract: The paper deals with 17 species of genus *Cryphaeus* Klug, 1833 from China, of which 4 new species to science are described and illustrated: *C. brevicornus* sp. nov., *C. longicornus* sp. nov., *C. barbellatus* sp. nov. and *C. obliquicornus* sp. nov. The type specimens of new species are preserved in the Museum of Hebei University. A key to the known species of the genus from China and Japan is given.

Key words: Coleoptera; Tenebrionidae; Toxicini; Cryphaeus; taxonomy; new species; China

隐毒甲属 Cryphaeus Klug, 1833 是毒甲族 Toxicini 的一个较大类群,迄今为止全世界已记录 35 种,其分布从东部的日本、中国到西部的地中海地区(以色列),从南部的印度尼西亚、马来西亚、中南半岛、印度至俄罗斯远东地区,范围大约在北纬 49°至南纬5°、西经2°至东经150°的区域内。该属在世界动物地理区的分布情况是:东洋区15种,古北区、非洲区和澳洲区各5种,古北-东洋共有5种。中国已知13种,除1种分布于东北地区外,其余分布于华南、华东、西南和台湾等地区。其中 Masumoto (1982, 2005)记述4种,Chûjô and Lee (1993)、Kulzer (1950)和 Lewis (1894)各记述2种,Kaszab (1964)、Heyden (1884)和 Pic (1921)各1种。本文另记述4新种。

该属的成虫体型小至中型,生活在茂密的森林中,常单独或者几个成群藏匿于枯木中,生活十分隐

蔽。常常选择松弛的裂皮或枯木缝隙或树木根基的 松软洞穴栖息。幼虫在腐朽的树干内发育,仰食被 真菌侵染的树木或直接取食真菌的子实体。

作者在鉴定中国该属标本中发现 4 新种,现描述如下。新种的模式标本保存在河北大学博物馆。

隐毒甲属 Cryphaeus Klug

Cryphaeus Klug, 1833, Abh. Akad. Berl., 1833: 19.

模式种: Cryphaeus aries Klug, 1833.

属征:体黑至褐色,伸直,两侧近平行,通常背面纵向隆起。复眼被颊完全分割为上、下两个部分。触角端部有3~4个扁棒节。雄性头部有2个眼内角,但无唇基角。该属昆虫全球已知35种。多分布在东洋区、马来群岛等。我国已知17种(含本文新种)。

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中国隐毒甲属 Cryphaeus 种检索表(♂)

1	触角端部 4 节扁棒状(图 1,28,36)。中国(台湾) 四节隐毒甲 C. chengi Masumoto, 2005
	触角端部 3 节扁棒状 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2	鞘翅刻点不规则,刻点行几乎不可辨;或不完全规则,部分行可辨 3 鞘翅刻点行可辨 6
3	头非宽圆,颊向前延伸成尖角,并向上尖弯
-	头宽圆或横阔
4	眼内侧 2 枚角矮直;身体背面黑亮,几无丝绒状光泽。中国(四川)
	眼内侧有2枚粗短的圆锥形角突,其侧观三角状,角上刻点细密并具毛;头和前胸背板深褐色,触角、腿和鞘翅红棕色(图2,14,29,37)。中
	国(四川) 短角隐毒甲,新种 C. brevicornus sp. nov.
5	2 枚眼内角粗短而弯曲; 鞘翅刻点细密(图 3)。中国(四川),朝鲜
	2枚眼内角直立而发达,侧观上缘较直,下缘弯曲,前观似1对家牛犄角,其表面光滑并具稠密刻点,无毛;鞘翅外半侧的刻点行明显可辨,
	内半侧则不可辨(图 4,15,30,38)。中国(海南) ····································
6	鞘翅行间无刻点
	鞘翅行间有清晰刻点
7	鞘翅行间扁平
	鞘翅行间微隆或显隆 ······ 9
8	唇基前缘直; 2 枚眼内角短圆,其上有瘤突(图 6,17,40)。中国(云南,西藏),日本 矮角隐毒甲 C. boleti Lewis, 1894
	唇基前缘近于半圆形; 2 枚眼内角短小,其上光裸无毛和凹凸不平,后缘微弯。中国(云南) 凹额隐毒甲 C. cavifrions Kulzer, 1950
9	颊向前延伸成尖角,微弯;触角和足黑亮;鞘翅行间显隆(图7,18,32)。中国(黑龙江),俄罗斯远东
	阿穆尔隐毒甲 C. amurensis Heyden, 1884
	颊与唇基圆形相接,不形成角,鞘翅行间微隆; 2 枚眼内角光裸无毛,表面平坦。中国(云南) 光角隐毒甲 C. bicornutus(Pic, 1921)
10	
	身体背面被毛或具光泽
11	频与唇基圆形相接; 2 枚眼内角短而直立(图 19,41)。日本
	频向前延伸成尖角,略为尖弯
12	
10	触角和足黑亮; 2 枚眼内角细长并具刻点,侧观其前缘月牙形(图 8,20,42)。中国(台湾),日本 亮黑隐毒甲 <i>C. duellicus</i> Lewis, 1894 鞘翅行间隆起 14
13	期201 间隔 14 鞘翅行间扁平 16
1.4	特 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
14	体光裸无毛, 具弱光泽; 2 枚眼内角厚实, 其侧面弓形(图 9, 21, 43)。中国(台湾), 日本
15	鞘翅表面有微网状皱纹, 行间微隆, 行间刻点与行上刻点近等大(图 22,44)。中国(台湾)····· 台湾隐毒甲 С. formosanus Masumoto, 1982
13	鞘翅表面无网状皱纹, 具刻点行, 行上刻点深, 行间显隆, 具清晰细小刻点(图 10, 25, 33, 45)。中国(河南, 安徽) ···································
16	体具黑褐色光泽, 鞘翅行上刻点粗大, 行间刻点与行上刻点近似(图 23,47)。中国(台湾) 粗点隐毒甲 C. taiwawnus Masumoto, 1982
	体具黑丝绒状光泽
17	鞘翅行上刻点细小,行间刻点细密,尤以眼内角处明显(图 24,48)。中国(台湾) 细点隐毒甲 C. inomatai Masumoto, 1982
	鞘翅行上刻点深圆,行间具微刻点;眼内侧2枚犄角长而斜立并具刻点,其顶端钝圆,背观呈八字形(图 12,27,35,49)。中国(湖南)
	·····································
	中国隐毒甲属 Cryphaeus 种检索表(♀)
1	鞘翅刻点不规则,刻点行几乎不可辨;或不完全规则,部分行可辨
	鞘翅刻点规则,排列成行
2	体背着生细长白毛; 眼内角短而直立; 前胸背板隆起,表面凹凸不平(图 13)。中国(四川),朝鲜
	体背无细长白毛
3	前胸背板宽是长的 1.25 倍,前缘 2 弱湾;小盾片拱起,刻点细密;鞘翅略宽于前胸背板基部;眼内角短小。中国(云南)
	黄毛隐毒甲 C. dissolutus Kulzer, 1950
	前胸背板近长方形,前缘近于直
4	鞘翅刻点不规则,行不可辨; 小盾片刻点细密; 眼内缘拱弯。中国(台湾),日本 弯角隐毒甲 C. satoi Kaszab, 1964
	鞘翅内半侧的刻点行模糊,行上刻点与附近的刻点几乎等大,外半侧的刻点行清晰可辨,行间扁平,有细浅刻点;眼内侧无角突(图 5,16,

	31,39)。中国(海南)	························ 长角隐毒甲,新种 C. longicornus sp.nov.
5	鞘翅行间无刻点	6
	鞘翅行间有刻点 ·····	
6	颊向前延伸成尖角; 眼内角突起; 额有凹坑和规则刻点。中国(云南,台湾)	······ 凹额隐毒甲 C. cavifrions Kulzer, 1950
	颊与唇基圆形相接; 眼内角小脊状。中国(云南,西藏),日本	
7	颊与唇基圆形相接	8
	颊向前延伸成尖角	
8	体褐色带红色,被黄色柔毛(图 11,26,34,46)。中国(河南,安徽)	······ 短毛隐毒甲,新种 C. barbellatus sp. nov
	体黑色,无毛,昏暗或具光泽	······ 9
9	身体背面昏暗; 眼内脊短,不甚隆起。日本	······ 乌黑隐毒甲 C. punctatulus Lewis, 1894
	身体背面具弱丝绒光泽; 行间刻点细小。中国(台湾)	······ 细点隐毒甲 C. inomatai Masumoto, 1982
10	触角和足亮黑;眼内脊瘤状。中国(台湾);日本	
	触角和足红棕色; 眼内脊稍隆起。日本 ************************************	····· 红棕隐毒甲 C. fagi Lewis, 1894

1 四节隐毒甲 *Cryphaeus chengi* Masumoto, 2005 (图 1,28,36)

Masumoto, 2005, 60⁽²⁾: 252 – 254. 分布: 中国(台湾)。

2 黄毛隐毒甲 *Cryphaeus dissolutus* Kulzer, 1950Kulzer, 1950, 1: 39 - 41.

分布:中国(四川)。

3 短角隐毒甲,新种 *Cryphaeus brevicornus* sp. nov. (图 2,14,29,37)

雄性:体狭长,被黄色柔毛;头和前胸背板深褐色,触角、腿、鞘翅和外咽片棕色,腹部浅红色。

头具稠密的具毛粗刻点;唇基前缘近直;额纵凹,背观呈 Y 形;复眼前方有 1 隆起;2 枚眼内角粗短圆锥形,侧观为三角状,表面有具毛密刻点。唇基前侧角向上弯曲,较尖。前胸背板近矩形(宽/长=1.7),前缘近于直;侧缘微弯并具细饰边;基部弱2湾,无饰边;前角近直角形;后角钝直角形;盘区中缝略凹,两侧隆起,边缘匀降,后角附近有 1 斜浅凹,有稠密的具毛刻点,刻点间具微刻点。小盾片长三角形,小刻点稠密并具毛。鞘翅(长/宽=2.2)基部略宽于前胸背板基部;肩角直,肩瘤有 2 条刻点行将翅分为 3 区,各区的刻点不规则;行上有规则刻点,刻点与刻点之间有微刻点。颏近于心形,前缘较直,两侧有稠密黄刚毛形成的三角形突起;外咽片光滑并具细横纹。前胸腹板具横皱纹。中胸腹板中间具 1 亮脊。外生殖器如图 37。

体长: 9.5 mm; 宽: 3.0 mm。雌性未知。 正模: ♂,四川九寨沟,2002-Ⅷ-1,白明采。

新种与台湾隐毒甲 *C. formosanus* Masumoto, 1982 在外形上近似,两者的主要区别是: (1)前者眼内角短圆锥形,侧观三角状,具稠密刻点和毛;而后者为长圆锥形,近于平行并具毛; (2)前者鞘翅的刻

点形成3个分布区,每区的刻点不规则;而后者不分区,由细皱纹形成网状,且内侧的刻点较外侧为小;(3)前者鞘翅行间的刻点较行上显小;而后者的近于等大,行间微隆;(4)前者的颏近于心形,前缘较直,两侧具黄色毛突;而后者两侧基部斜直、端部圆弯,无毛突,前缘浅凹。

新种与分布四川的黄毛隐毒甲 *C. dissolutus* Kulzer, 1950 的区别主要是: (1)前者体褐色,被黄色柔毛;后者体黑亮,具弱光泽,无毛; (2)前者前胸背板前缘几直;后者前胸背板前缘弱 2 湾; (3)前者鞘翅的刻点形成 3 个分布区,每区的刻点不规则;后者鞘翅刻点间拱起,行模糊不可辨。

词源学: 种名取自拉丁词"brevi"(短的)和"cornus"(角),意指眼内侧的犄角短小。

4 红颈隐毒甲 Cryphaeus rotundicollis Chûjô, 1993 (图 3)

Chûjô, 1993, 33: 117 – 118.

分布:中国(四川),朝鲜。

5 长角隐毒甲,新种 *Cryphaeus longicornus* sp. nov. (图 4~5,15~16,30~31,38~39)

雄性:黑色,鞘翅略暗;中度纵隆,近半圆柱形。头宽圆,唇基前缘近于直,侧角略突出。额上刻点粗密。唇基中部与额一样平坦。眼内角长直,略弯,表面光滑无毛,具稠密刻点。前胸背板近矩形(宽/长=1.7),前缘中部较直,无饰边;侧缘微弯,具细饰边;基部2湾,无饰边;前角钝角形,后角近直角形;盘区强烈隆起,刻点圆而稠密。小盾片短舌状,中间刻点较深。鞘翅(长/宽=2.2)与前胸背板基部近于等宽;纵隆,近圆柱形,刻点深而圆,内侧的刻点行模糊,外侧的清晰;行间扁平,有细小浅刻点。颏近于心形;前缘浅凹;两侧突起。前胸腹板的刻点粗密,中间皱纹状;前胸腹突拱弯,中部略

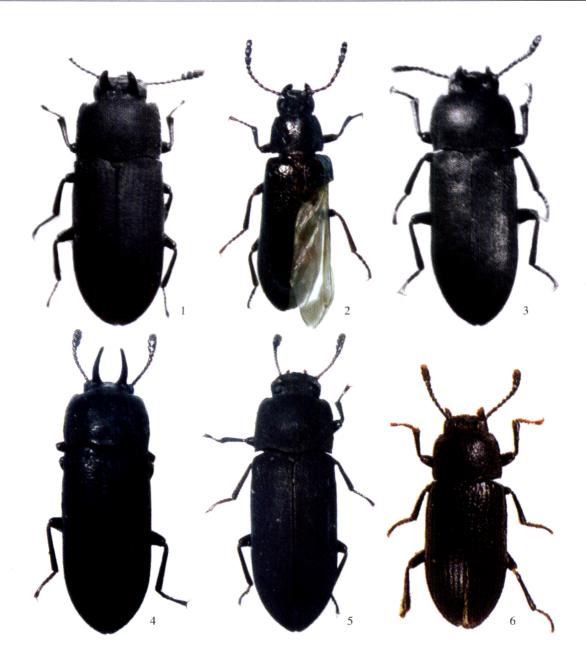


图 1~6 隐毒甲成虫

Figs. 1-6 Habitus of Cryphaeus spp. adults

1. 四节隐毒甲 Cryphaeus chengi Masumoto, 2005(♂)(Masumoto et al., 2005); 2. 短角隐毒甲, 新种 Cryphaeus brevicornus sp. nov. (♂); 3. 紅颈隐毒甲 Cryphaeus rotundicollis Chūjō, 1993(♂) (Chūjō et al., 1993); 4. 长角隐毒甲, 新种 Cryphaeus longicornus sp. nov. (♂); 5. 长角隐毒甲, 新种 Cryphaeus longicornus sp. nov. (♀); 6. 矮角隐毒甲 Cryphaeus boleti Lewis, 1894 (♂) (Kurosawa et al., 1985).

宽,顶端三角形垂落。中、后胸腹板刻点细小。腹部刻点小而具毛。雄性外生殖器如图 38。

雌性:眼内侧无角。前胸背板宽/长=1.73。外 生殖器如图 39。

体长: ♂9.0 mm,♀9.5 mm; 宽: ♂3.0 mm,♀ 3.5 mm。

正模: ♂,海南白沙南开什驳,2007-Ⅵ-2, 巴义彬,郎俊通采; 副模: ♀,海南白沙元门红茂,2007-

V-28,采集人同前。

新种与分布于台湾、日本的弯角隐毒甲 C. satoi Kaszab, 1964 在外形上近似,二者的主要区别: (1)前者 2 枚眼内角长而直立,似牛角;而后者角更厚,侧观弓形; (2)前者小盾片近三角形,中间刻点较侧缘大;而后者为更小更稠密的刻点; (3)前者鞘翅的刻点行内侧模糊,外侧清晰,行间刻点细小;而后者刻点行可辨,行上刻点与行间刻点近等大,看

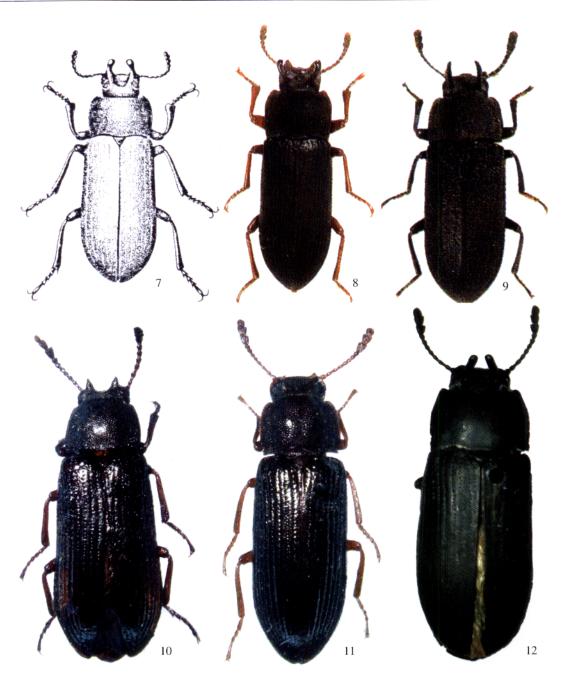


图 7~12 隐毒甲成虫

Figs. 7-12 Habitus of $Crgphaeus\ spp.$ adults

7. 阿穆尔隐毒甲 Cryphaeus amurensis Heyden, 1885 (♂)(Medvedev, 1992); 8. 乌黑隐毒甲 Cryphaeus punctatulus Lewis, 1894 (♂)(Kurosawa et al., 1985); 9. 弯角隐毒甲 Cryphaeus satoi Kaszab, 1964 (♂)(Kurosawa et al., 1985); 10. 短毛隐毒甲,新种 Cryphaeus barbellatus sp. nov. (♂); 11. 短毛隐毒甲,新种 Cryphaeus barbellatus sp. nov. (♂); 12. 歪角隐毒甲,新种 Cryphaeus obliquicornus sp. nov. (♂).

起来杂乱。

词源学:种名取自拉丁词"long-"(长的)和"cornus"(角),意指眼内侧的犄角发达。

6 矮角隐毒甲 Cryphaeus boleti Lewis, 1894(图 6, 17,40)

Lewis, 1894, 13(6): 471 - 472.

分布:中国(云南,西藏),日本。

7 凹额隐毒甲 Cryphaeus cavifrions Kulzer, 1950

Kulzer, 1950, 1: 38 - 39.

分布:中国(云南)。

8 阿穆尔隐毒甲 Cryphaeus amurensis Heyden, 1884(图7,18,32)

Medvedev, 1992, 4: 632, 655 - 656.

分布:中国(黑龙江),俄罗斯。

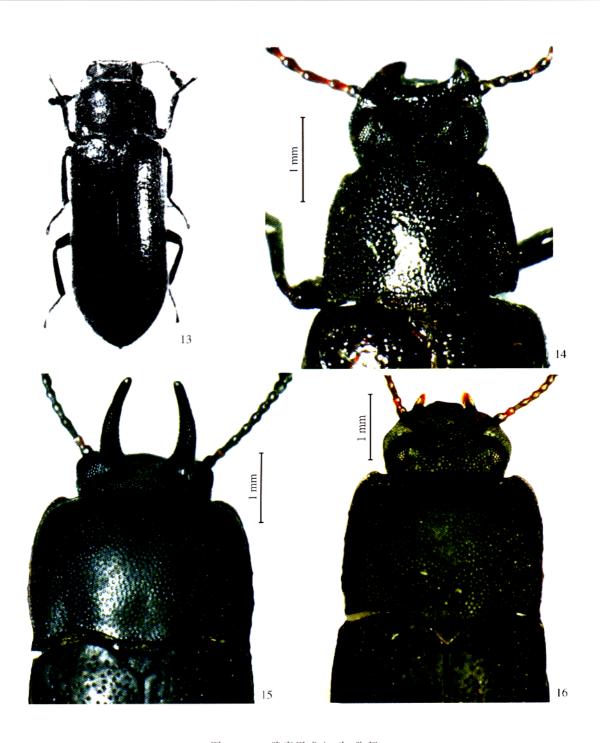


图 13~16 隐毒甲成虫、头、胸部

Figs. 13 – 16 Habitus, head and pronotum of *Cryphaeus* spp. adults

13. 白毛隐毒甲 Cryphaeus albopilosus Chūjô, 1993 (辛) (Chūjô et al., 1993); 14. 短角隐毒甲, 新种 Cryphaeus brevicornus sp. nov. (♂); 15. 长角隐毒甲, 新种 Cryphaeus longicornus sp. nov. (♂); 16. 长角隐毒甲, 新种 Cryphaeus longicornus sp. nov. (♀).

9 光角隐毒甲 Cryphaeus bicornutus (Pic, 1921)

Pic, 1921, 34: 28.

分布:中国(云南)。

10 亮黑隐毒甲 Cryphaeus duellicus Lewis, 1894(图

8,20,42)

Lewis, 1894, 13(6): 470.

分布:中国(台湾),日本,韩国。

Kaszab, 1964, 17: 1 - 2.

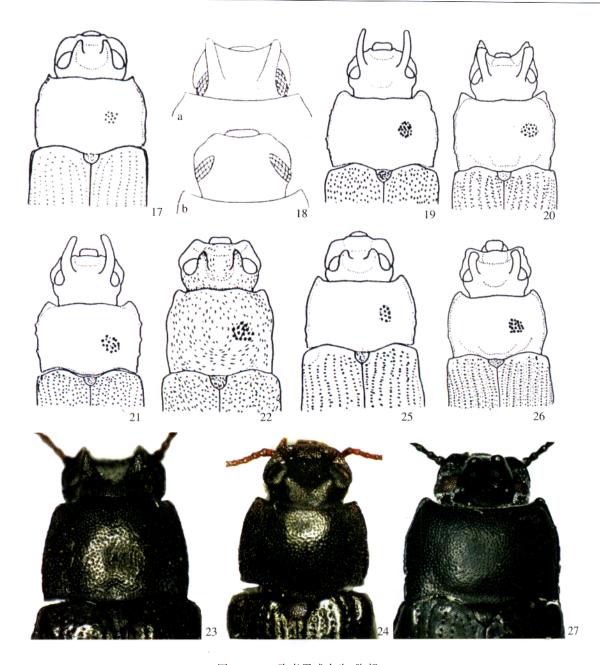


图 17~27 隐毒甲成虫头、胸部

Figs. 17 - 27 Head and pronotum of Cryphaeus spp. adults

17. 矮角隐毒甲 Cryphaeus boleti Lewis, 1894(♂) (Masumoto, 1982); 18. 阿穆尔隐毒甲 Cryphaeus amurensis Heyden, 1884: a. 雄 Male, b. 雌 Female (Medvedev, 1992); 19. 乌黑隐毒甲 Cryphaeus punctatulus Lewis, 1894(♂) (Masumoto, 1982); 20. 亮黑隐毒甲 Cryphaeus duellicus Lewis, 1894(♂) (Masumoto, 1982); 21. 弯角隐毒甲 Cryphaeus satoi Kaszab, 1964 (♂) (Masumoto, 1982); 22. 台湾隐毒甲 Cryphaeus formosanus Masumoto, 1982 (♂) (Masumoto, 1982); 23. 粗点隐毒甲 Cryphaeus taiwawnus Masumoto, 1982 (♂) (Masumoto, 1982(♂) (Masumoto, 1982); 25. 短毛隐毒甲, 新种 Cryphaeus barbellatus sp. nov. (♂); 26. 短毛隐毒甲, 新种 Cryphaeus barbellatus sp. nov. (♂).

分布:中国(台湾),日本。

12 台湾隐毒甲 Cryphaeus formosanus Masumoto, 1982(图 22,44)

Masumoto, 1982, 10: 62 - 63.

分布:中国(台湾)。

13 短毛隐毒甲,新种 Cryphaeus barbellatus sp.

nov. (\mathbb{Z} 10 ~ 11,25 ~ 26,33 ~ 34,45 ~ 46)

雄性:体被灰黄色毛,褐色至棕色,足和触角红棕色。唇基前缘浅凹,中部隆起,唇基角锐;额扁凹,刻点稠密;前颊弱弯,在复眼之前隆起;眼内角圆锥形,角上具刻点和毛。前胸背板矩形(宽/长=1.7);前缘弱弯;侧缘微弯,饰边细;基部弱2湾,



图 28~35 隐毒甲成虫触角

Figs. 28 - 35 Antennae of Cryphaeus spp. adults

28. 四节隐毒甲 Cryphaeus chengi Masumoto, 2005 (♂) (Masumoto et al., 2005); 29. 短角隐毒甲, 新种 Cryphaeus brevicornus sp. nov. (♂); 30. 长角隐毒甲, 新种 Cryphaeus longicornus sp. nov. (♂); 31. 长角隐毒甲, 新种 Cryphaeus longicornus sp. nov. (♂); 32. 阿穆尔隐毒甲 Cryphaeus amurensis Heyden, 1885(♂) (Medvedev, 1992); 33. 短毛隐毒甲, 新种 Cryphaeus barbellatus sp. nov. (♂); 34. 短毛隐毒甲, 新种 Cryphaeus barbellatus sp. nov. (♂); 35. 歪角隐毒甲, 新种 Cryphaeus obliquicornus sp. nov. (♂).

饰边细;前角近直角形,略下垂;后角近直角形;盘 区刻点粗密并具毛,刻点之间有小刻点;基部中间 和缝角两侧各 1 小凹。小盾片舌形,刻点模糊。鞘翅(长/宽=2.3)基部稍宽于前胸背板;肩直角,肩瘤

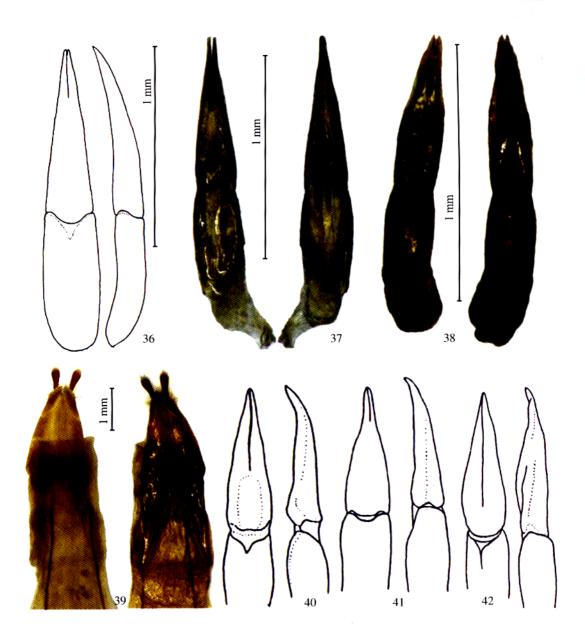


图 36~42 隐毒甲成虫外生殖器

Figs. 36 - 42 Genitalia of Cryphaeus spp. adults

36. 四节隐毒甲 Cryphaeus chengi Masumoto, 2005 (♂) (Masumoto et al., 2005); 37. 短角隐毒甲, 新种 Cryphaeus brevicornus sp. nov. (♂); 38. 长角隐毒甲, 新种 Cryphaeus longicornus sp. nov. (♂); 39. 长角隐毒甲, 新种 Cryphaeus longicornus sp. nov. (♀); 40. 矮角隐毒甲 Cryphaeus boleti Lewis, 1894 (♂) (Masumoto, 1982); 41. 乌黑隐毒甲 Cryphaeus punctatulus Lewis, 1894 (♂) (Masumoto, 1982); 42. 亮黑隐毒甲 Cryphaeus duellicus Lewis, 1894 (♂) (Masumoto, 1982).

明显; 鞘翅刻点行深,行间隆起并具清晰小刻点。 颏心形,中间凹,两侧有三角形毛突,毛黄色而稠密。 前胸腹板皱纹横。中胸腹板中间1亮脊。腹部被黄 毛,中间毛较两侧为密。外生殖器如图45。

雌性:头椭圆形;唇基前角圆,眼内侧稍隆。 前胸背板宽/长=1.73,中线仅基部 2/3 可见;小盾 片舌形并具清晰刻点。颏心形,中凹,两侧各1小 突;腹部毛较雄性稀。余特征同雄性。外生殖器如 图 46。 体长: ♂9.5 mm, ♀8.5 ~ 9.0 mm; 宽: ♂3.0 mm, ♀ 4.0 mm。

正模: ♂,河南栾川县白云山,2000- W-23,李哲采;副模: 1♀,河南宜阳花果山,2006- W-5,王凤艳采。1♀,安徽岳西鹞落坪村,2007- W-30,巴义彬采。

新种近似于日本的亮黑隐毒甲 C. duellicus Lewis, 1894。二者的主要区别是: (1)前者体亮暗棕 色,被灰黄毛; 而后者不发亮, 无毛; (2)前者眼内

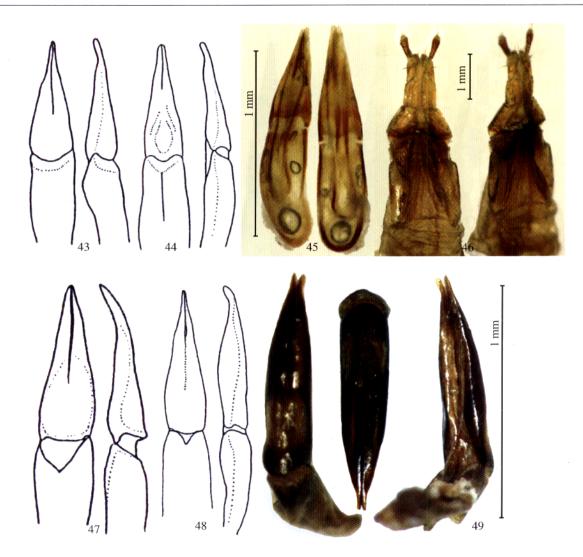


图 43~49 隐毒甲成虫外生殖器

Figs. 43 - 49 Genitalia of Cryphaeus spp. adults

43. 弯角隐毒甲 Cryphaeus satoi Kaszab, 1964 (♂) (Masumoto, 1982); 44. 台湾隐毒甲 Cryphaeus formosanus Masumoto, 1982 (♂)(Masumoto, 1982); 45. 短毛隐毒甲, 新种 Cryphaeus barbellatus sp. nov. (♂); 46. 短毛隐毒甲, 新种 Cryphaeus barbellatus sp. nov. (♂); 47. 粗点隐毒甲 Cryphaeus taiwawnus Masumoto, 1982 (♂) (Masumoto, 1982); 48. 细点隐毒甲 Cryphaeus inomatai Masumoto, 1982(♂) (Masumoto, 1982); 49. 歪角隐毒甲, 新种 Cryphaeus obliquicornus sp. nov. (♂).

角圆锥形,角上具毛;而后者的细长,月牙形;(3)前者鞘翅的刻点深,成行排列,行间隆起;而后者的刻点行由2排不规则刻点组成,行间微隆;(4)前者的触角和腿棕色;而后者为黑亮。

该种与台湾隐毒甲 *C. formosanus* Masumoto, 1982 的主要区别是: (1)前者额凹,其内刻点稠密; 而后者的额纵凹,其内无刻点; (2)前者的前胸背板中度隆起,盘区有粗密刻点,刻点与刻点之间有细刻点; 而后者的前胸背板高度隆起,盘区有稠密刻点,中沟基部有1光滑脊; (3)前者鞘翅刻点行深,行间隆起并具清晰小刻点; 而后者的刻点行模糊可辨,行上刻点不规则,行间刻点与行上刻点近等大。

词源学: 种名取自拉丁词"barbellatus"(具短刚

毛的),意指身体背面被有短刚毛。

14 粗点隐毒甲 Cryphaeus taiwawnus Masumoto, 1982(图 23,47)

Masumoto, 1982, 10: 64 - 65.

分布:中国(台湾)。

15 细点隐毒甲 Cryphaeus inomatai Masumoto, 1982(图 24,48)

Masumoto, 1982, 10: 65 - 66.

分布:中国(台湾)。

16 歪角隐毒甲,新种 Cryphaeus obliquicornus sp. nov. (图 12,27,35,49)

雄性: 亮黑色, 具易擦除的丝绒状光泽。头椭圆形, 刻点粗密; 唇基前缘微凹, 中部稍隆; 前颊弱弯并隆起, 前角钝圆; 额扁凹, 刻点粗; 眼内角长而

平行,斜生,顶圆并具刻点,背观呈八字形。触角长达前胸背板中部。前胸背板矩形(宽/长=1.67),前缘略直;侧缘波弯,基部具明显缺刻,饰边完整;基部弱2湾,无饰边;前角钝角形,后角直角形;盘区稍隆,仅基半部具细中线;刻点均匀,中间刻点较两侧为小,刻点之间散布小刻点;后角附近具1斜凹。小盾片近三角形,具刻点。鞘翅(长/宽=2.0)基部与前胸背板基部近于等宽;隆背,刻点行明显,行间扁平,具微刻点。颏方形,前缘中凹。整个胸部腹面刻点粗密。前胸腹突顶圆。腹部光滑,刻点细小。外生殖器如图49。

体长: 8.0 mm; 宽: 3.5 mm。雌性未知。

正模: ♂,湖南石门壶瓶山,2004-Ⅶ-19,王继良采。

新种与分布台湾的细点隐毒甲 *C. inomatai* Masumoto, 1982 在外形上相似。二者的主要区别是:(1)前者头椭圆形,额较扁,刻点粗密;而后者头较宽,额更扁;(2)前者眼内角斜长并具刻点,顶圆,背观呈八字形;而后者的短小;(3)前者前胸背板侧缘波弯,饰边完整,基部缺刻明显;而后者的侧缘宽弯。

词源学:种名取自拉丁词"oblique-"(斜的)和"comus"(角),意指眼内角歪斜。

17 白毛隐毒甲 Cryphaeus albopilosus Chûjô, 1993 (图 13)

Chûjô, 1993, 33: 116-117. 分布: 中国(四川),朝鲜。

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Appendix: Brief description of new taxa

Cryphaeus brevicornus sp. nov. (Figs. 2, 14, 29, 37)

Body elongate and subparallel-sided, soft hairs on the surfaces yellow; head and pronotum puce, antennae, legs, elytra and gula reddish brown, abdomen light red.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *C. formosanus* Masumoto, 1982 from Taiwan, but differs from the latter in: horns on the inner ocular edge thick coniformed, trianglar in the lateral view, with dense punctures and hairs; irregular punctures on the elytra form three areas, punctures on intervals finer than those on rows: mentum approximately cordiform, front margin approximately straight, both sides with triangular odontoid process by yellow thick setae. Whereas in the latter: upright subconical, nearly parallel seen from back, haired horns; elytra disc microreticulate, shallowly wrinkled, punctures in inner part smaller than those in outer: intervals only slightly convex, punctures as large as those in rows or slightly smaller; mentum protruded and oblique downward, moderately divergent forward, front margin emarginate in middle.

This new species is also similar to C. dissolutus Kulzer, 1950 from Sichuan, but differs from the latter in: body dark brown, covered with yellow and soft hairs; front margin of pronotum nearly straight; irregular punctures on the elytra form three areas; punctures on intervals finer;

whereas in the latter: body black, weakly shining, without hairs; pronotum front margin bisinuate; elytral intervals of punctures convex, rows illegible.

Body length: 9.5 mm; width: 3.0 mm. Female unknown.

Holotype ♂, Jiuzhaigou Valley, Sichuan, 1. VIII. 2002, Coll. BAI Ming.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the Latin words "brevi + cornus", referring to the short horns on the inner ocular edge.

Cryphaeus longicornus sp. nov. (Figs. 4-5, 15-16, 30-31, 38-39)

Black, elytra slightly dark; moderate convex longitudinally, approximately semi-columniform.

Male: With two endlong horns on the inner ocular edge, slightly curved, surface smooth, with dense punctures.

Female: Without horns on the inner ocular edge. pronotum breadth/length = 1.73; genitalia as Fig. 39.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *C. satoi* Kaszab, 1964 from Japan, but can be distinguished from the latter mainly by: male body black, elytra slightly dark; with two endlong horns on the inner ocular edge, similar to ox horn; scutellum nearly triangular, with larger punctures in the middle; elytral rows of punctures in inner part indistinguishable, while outers distinguishable. Whereas in the latter: horns thicker, laterally arcuate; scutellum smaller, with more finely punctures; intervals irregularly punctures like those in rows in shape and size.

Body length: 39.0 mm, 9.5 mm; width: 33.0 mm, 93.5 mm.

Holotype &, Zabo, Nankai, Baisha County, Hainan Province, China, 2. VI. 2007, Coll. BA Yi-Bin, LANG Jun-Tong.

Paratype 👇, Yuanmen, Hongmao, Baisha County, Hainan Province, China, 28. V. 2007, Coll. BA Yi-Bin, LANG Jun-Tong.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the Latin words "long + cornus", referring to the developed long horns on the inner ocular edge.

Cryphaeus barbellatus sp. nov. (Figs. 10 - 11, 25 - 26, 33 - 34, 45 - 46)

Brown, legs and antennae reddish brown.

Male: With two coniform horns on the inner ocular edge, with punctures and hairs.

Female: Inner margin of the eyes somewhat carinate. Genitalia as Fig. 46.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *C. duellicus* Lewis, 1894 from Japan, but can be distinguished from the latter mainly by: male body blackish or reddish brown, shining, covered with primrose hairs; with two coniform horns on the inner ocular edge, with punctures and hairs; elytra deeply punctured, intervals convex; antennae and legs reddish brown. Whereas in the latter: body black, not shining, without hairs; horns long and slender, crescent; the elytra striate with double rows of irregular punctures, intervals feebly convex; the antennae and legs piceous.

This new species is also similar to *C. formosanus* Masumoto, 1982 from Taiwan, but differs from the latter in: frons concave, with dense punctures; pronotum moderately convex, the disc coarsely and densely punctate, intervals with finer punctures; elytra punctate-striate deeper, intervals convex, with distinguishable fine punctures. Whereas in the latter: frons with longitudinal concavity, bottom impunctate; pronotal disc strongly convex, densely punctate, median groove smooth at base; elytra striate distinct, with rows of small, irregular punctures, punctures on intervals as large as those in rows.

Body length: $\sqrt[3]{9.5}$ mm, $\sqrt[9]{8.5} - 9.0$ mm; width: $\sqrt[3]{3.0}$ mm, $\sqrt[9]{4.0}$ mm.

Holotype ♂, Baiyunshan, Luanchuan County, Henan Province, China, 23. W. 2000, Coll. LI Zhe.

Paratype 1♀, Huaguoshan, Yiyang County, Henan Province, China, 5. W. 2006, Coll. WANG Feng-Yan.

1 ♀, Yaoluoping, Yuexi County, Anhui Province, China, 2007- ₩-30, Coll. BA Yi-Bin.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the Latin words "barbellatus", referring to the body covered with brief bristle.

Cryphaeus obliquicornus sp. nov. (Figs. 12, 27, 35, 49)

Brightly black, with erasable velvet shining.

Male: Horns on the inner ocular edge oblique and long, tip circlular, upsidedown V-formed in dorsal view.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *C. inomatai* Masumoto, 1982 from Taiwan, China, but can be distinguished from the latter mainly by: male head approximately ellipse, with dense and coarse punctures, frons flat; horns on the inner ocular edge oblique and long, with punctures, tip circular, upsidedown V-formed in dorsal view; pronotum sides weakly sinuate, margins complete, with obvious incision at 1/2 base. Whereas in the latter: head broad, frons more broadly depressed in middle; horns short; pronotum base shortly curved forward.

Body length \mathcal{A} : 8.0 mm; width: 3.5 mm. Female unknown.

Holotype ♂: Hupingshan, Shimen County, Hunan Province, China, 19. \text{\text{\$\mathbb{I}\$}} . 2004, Coll. WANG Ji-Liang.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the latinized words "obliqui-cornus", referring to oblique horns on the inner ocular edge.